FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1848. [NO. 1612.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

J. UTLEY

Is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of a General Stock of

Staple Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Wool Hats and Negro Blankets; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Loaf, Clarified and Porto Rico Sugars; Swedes and English Iron, Nails, Axes, Trace and Halter Chains, Weeding Hoes, Corn Scythes, Sack and Alum Salt, &c.

☞ His old friends and customers will please receive his thanks for their patronage heretofore, and he respectfully solicits a continuance. Consignments of Produce promptly and faithfully attended to.

Nov. 16, 1848. 41-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of GOODS to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John M. Rose, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-6w

Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

Has just received his Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c., of very superior style, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

He still continues the Tailoring Business at the old stand on Hay street, and those who may favor him with their work, may rely on its being done in style and fashionably.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-2w

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, Cooking Wines, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, viz:

Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistol, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Percussion Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

FRESH FRUIT.

62 WHOLE, Half and Quarter boxes Raisins, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-6w

FOR SALE.

100 DRY HIDES, average 40 lbs each,
50 Dry Hides, average 30 lbs each,
250 do do 25 ditto,
500 do do 10 to 20 each.

Tanners wanting Hides during the Winter and Spring, would do well to give me a call, so that there may be no disappointment.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 6, 1848. 41-3w

FOR SALE.

100,000 BRICK, well burnt,
10 casks CALCINED PLASTER,
3 casks Cement,
100 loads Hair, for Plastering.

I have five good Workmen as Plasterers and Bricklayers, and would be glad to take Jobs in the country or in town. My prices will suit the times and the pressure of the times.

JOHN E. PATTERSON

Nov. 13, 1848. 41-3w

NOTICE.

THE Company of Cavalry being raised in 34th Regiment, are required to meet at Col. A. S. McNeill's, on Cape Fear, on the last Saturday in November, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of important business to be said Company.

JAMES P. HODGES, Captain.

Nov. 1, 1848. 41-3w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, 100 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other Outhouses. The Plantation is on the south side of Cape Fear river, three miles above Hall's, Baden county.

Any information respecting the Property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Baden, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

Oct. 16, 1848. 41-6t

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, &c., having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body, being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts of the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to purifying the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorized Agency.

November 16, 1848. 41-4m

FOR SALE.

210 HHDS. CUBA MOLASSES,
30 do P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
150 bags Rio Coffee,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
4 tons Hoop Iron, for baling Cotton,
300 lbs. Rivets, for ditto,
150 sides Hemlock Sole Leather,
100 ditto Oak ditto,
500 ditto Harness, Bridle, and Skirting Leather,
200 sides Upper Leather,
30 cases Shoes,
40 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

Loaf Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Window Glass, Cotton Bagging, Nails, Turpentine, Axes and Hackers, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Raisins, Starch, Tanners' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Camphene Lamps, Wagon Boxes, Glue, Coppers, Indigo, Madder, French Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Madeira Wine, Malaga Wine, Bar Soap, Powder, Shot, Lead, with many other articles.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 6, 1848. 41-3w

PAY UP.

THE Subscriber requests ALL who are indebted to him either by note or account, to settle during the present term of Superior Court, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Nov. 13, 1848. 41-3w

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c. Oct. 2, 1848.

TUNING PIANOS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he is prepared to tune and repair Piano Fortes in the best possible manner and on liberal terms. All tuning done by him shall be satisfactory, or no pay will be taken.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Nov. 4, 1848. 40-3w

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draft-man, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" " Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swann's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.

October 14, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

Mrs. E. WALTON,

Mantua-maker and Milliner,

HAS received her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Satin, Silk, Velvet, and Plush Ribbons and Flowers, of superior quality; Plumes; Drab Straw, Rough and Ready, Jenny Lind, Coburg, Florence, and Brunswick Straw.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

Nov. 1, 1848. 40-4w

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS,

Of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson Counties.

HAVING hoisted my sail in Wilmington, N. C., and having the superintendent of "Jasper's" or Timber and Lumber, I offer my services as such, and from my knowledge of Timber, and an observer of the business for the last seven years past, flatter myself I shall be fully competent to do justice to all that may favor me with their custom. My old friends may rely on me as I am fully determined to give the above business my undivided attention. Give me a trial, and then judge who ther I have redeemed my promise.

A. J. BRAMBERT.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5, 1848. 39-3w

☞ Will attend to all orders entrusted to the sale of Timber and Lumber, and make returns promptly. A. J. B.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Fourteenth Term of this School will commence on Saturday, the 11th November, and continue till the 15th April, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar, $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instruments, $30. Tuition in Drawing and Painting in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cts. each.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sunday and special occasions. This, in summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In winter the dress is of merino or other suitable material of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of pupils should be marked with the owners name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

Oct. 27, 1848 40-w

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University, or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS. For Board, Tuition, &c. for a Session of five months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 14th of Nov. 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

Oct. 27, 1848. 40- w

Greensborough High School.

THE Trustees are happy to state to the community, that they have placed this Institution under the care of the Rev. THOS. BROWN, Principal and Professor of Ancient Languages, and Mr. DAVID B. GRETTER, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Both of these gentlemen come highly recommended, and from their long experience in the instruction of youth, promise to impart to the Institution a character worthy of the patronage and support of all parents and guardians, who desire to give their children and wards a thorough education. Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

The next Session will commence on the first Thursday in January 1849.

By order of the Board,

JED. H. LINDSAY,
Secretary of the Board.

Greensborough, Oct. 1848. 40-3w

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

MILCH COWS.

SOME three or four first rate MILCH COWS for sale. Apply to

PETER BOLTON,
Hillsboro' Road, 9 miles from Town.

Nov. 1, 1848. 40-3w

NOTICE.

AT the next Term of the Legislature of this State, application will be made to incorporate the Town of Lumberton, in Robeson county.

Nov. 1, 1848. 40

NOTICE.

AT the next Term of the Legislature of this State, application will be made to incorporate an Academy in the Town of Lumberton, Robeson county, under the name of "The Lumberton Academy."

Nov. 1, 1848. 40

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Magenta, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine figd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delsle Strips; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.

Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwardit Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 21, 1848. 38tf

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.

R. McNABB.

October 30, 1848. 39tf

HE DIES HARD.

In the Washington "Union" of Saturday, November 11, Father Ritchie says:

"We lost North Carolina yesterday, according to the bulletin of our friend Holden, of the Raleigh Standard. He estimates the majority of General Taylor at about 1,000.

In looking for this precious "Bulletin" from our neighbor, we find under the head of "Telegraphic Despatches," the following:

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 10—p. m.

Chatham—Taylor 133; Cass 519. Cumberland, Cass 1191; Taylor 812. Franklin—Cass 658; Taylor 341. Johnson—Cass 746; Taylor 688. Lenoir—Cass 333; Taylor 283. Randolph—Taylor 1196; Cass 225. Wake—Cass 1248; Taylor 1028. Large democratic losses. The State gone for Taylor by 1,000.

Raleigh Standard.

Now, let it be borne in mind, that this despatch was sent from this City on Friday evening last, when sufficient returns had been received here to make it *certain* that Taylor's majority in the State could not be less than 5 or 6,000! with a strong probability of its reaching 8 or 10,000! And yet in the face of these *facts*, the "Standard" tries to wheedle Ritchie, and the readers of the "Union" into the impression that the meagre majority of 1,000 is all that can be claimed for Taylor in North Carolina! Is such a man to be relied on, either in his own paper, or in his despatches for others? One of the two horns of the dilemma, our neighbor is forced to take—either that he knows very little about what the Whigs of the Old North State *can* do, when they try—or else he wantonly wished to deceive, *after* the Election, so strong had the predilection grown upon him, *before* that event transpired. Choose you between the two.

Raleigh Register.

A SPECTACLE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus describes the scene at the Union office on the night of the Election, when the telegraphic despatches were pouring in, each successive one recording a Whig victory:

"With a few friends, I bent my way to the Locofoco Head Quarters, at the Union Buildings—and what did we there behold and hear! Heavens and earth, what a melancholy spectacle! Some twenty persons were there, looking so disconsolate, that we *felt* for their misfortunes! They had but little or no news; their correspondents had been strangely remiss in their duty, having sent only the returns from two or three precincts, but were not clear as to the names of the counties the said precincts belonged to! It was an awful spectacle, and I and my friends left."

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

FOR SALT RIVER,

Via California, to Sail on the 4th March, 1849.

The substantial coppered and copper fastened ship, *James Knox Polk*, built in the Old North State some years since, rebuilt in Tennessee in 1839, fully repaired and coppered by the Loco Foco Convention at Baltimore in 1844, *with a broad Platform*, and is now in fine condition for any service.

Captain, Extra Gen'l Lewis Cass,
First Mate, Gen'l W. O. Butler,
Second do., James Buchanan, Esq.,
Third do., W. L. Marcy, do.
Pilot, Thomas Ritchie, do.
First Steward, Thos. H. Benton, do.
Under Steward, Isaac Hill, do.
Helmsman, John C. Calhoun, do.
Committee to provide stores for the voyage, including *Eggs*, } John Y. Mason, do. Henry A. Wise, do. Cave Johnson, do.
Head Cook, George M. Dallas.
Assistant Cook, Mike Walsh.

The following passengers from Virginia have already taken berths, the Democratic Electors by name. None but office holders will be admitted into the main cabin, others will secure berths in the forward cabin or a deck passage. None but the true rank and file of the Democracy will be taken as passengers, *except from the States of Ohio and Indiana*, they being strong Abolition States, and voted for the general Abolitionists, Freesoilers, Fanny Wright men, or any other sort of Wright, will be taken *without enquiry*. The ship will have waiving from her mast's head the following flags:

Main mast, Polk, Dallas and the Tariff;
Fore mast, Texas, Mexico and $150,000,000;
Rear mast, California and Cuba.
Passage Free, for which apply at the White House, Washington City.

Washington, 14th November, 1848.

A Posthumous Joke.—We have seen it stated that a Venetian, a great humorist, who did some years since, made a provision of torches for his funeral, which he caused to be privately loaded with *crackers*, and anticipated to a confidential friend, the hubbub which would result from the explosion, and which he had calculated should take place in the most inconvenient spots. It is added that the result verified the most sanguine expectations of the projector.

The Boston Post claims that the girls are for Cass, and has the impudence to instance Miss I. Sippi, Miss Souri, Louisa Anna, Virginia, Mary Land, and the two Carolinas. This is a flam. Louisa Anna begs us to say to Mr. Cass that she won't be "at home" if he calls; so "its no use knocking at the door." Miss I. Sippi and Virginia, think of cutting him. Mary Land declares that she has no acquaintance with the gentleman, and don't want to be introduced. One of the Carolinas says the same thing; and the other protests that she would send him about his business only that she is "bound" to mind her pa. Delia Ware, and Georgia, and Flora Day tells us that they know a stout old soldier worth forty of him. So the vixen with a vinegar name, Miss *Souri*, is the only one of the whole bevy left to console the unfortunate beau in the dark days so soon about to overtake him.

Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor.

A Venerable Matron.—The New York Observer has the following notice of a lady who died recently in New Jersey, in the 96th year of her age.

Mrs. Eliza Apgar, the daughter of Philip Philhouse, was born at or near Rockaway, in the county of Morris, on the 15th of July, 1753. For about 70 years had she been a resident of the township in which she died—and during the long lapse of 68 years was she a member of the Church of Christ, having publicly professed religion at Mount Pleasant in the year 1780 under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Dellacher. Her posterity numbers as follows, viz:

11 Children.
91 Grand-children.
253 Great-grand-children.
28 Great-great-grand children.

383 in all.

Her mind retained in a very remarkable degree its vigor to the last.

The writer of this notice remembers to have once asked the departed, "Did you ever see Gen. Washington?" "O yes," was her prompt reply, "he once saved my life!" She then related in substance the following: When a young woman, she was going to the mill with a grist, mounted on a spirited young horse, (at this time she was living some ten miles from Morristown, then the headquarters of the American Army,) when she met Washington, with a small detachment of soldiers. The horse of the young woman took fright at the sound of the fife and drum, and became so perfectly restive, that she must have been thrown to the ground, had not the noble Washington with characteristic kindness rode hastily forward with the command "stop that music until that girl has passed." It was thus that our aged friend used to regard Gen. Washington as having saved her life.

A Curious Will Case.—The Baltimore County Court has been occupied about two weeks in the trial of a will case which developed some curious facts. It was the will of old David Hutson, who died a short time since, and left a will bequeathing about $30,000 to his boon companions, and cutting off his blood relations, or most of them, with one dollar each. The suit was brought to set aside the will, on the ground that the testator was not, at the time the will was drawn and signed, of sound disposing mind; that he was exposed to undue influences when it was signed; and that the influences and means to which he was exposed were fraudulent. It appeared in evidence that Hutson had been constantly supplied with liquor for some weeks previous to his death, and also that his companions had kept a constant watch and guard over him to avoid his coming in contact with his relatives. The case occupied ten days, and was finally disposed of by the jury upsetting the will, and directing the executors to refund all the rents collected.

How to stay Late.—At a late ball in Paris a very stout gentleman, proprietor of a bad catarrh and a very charming wife, insisted very inconveniently, at the close of a polka, in which the latter's breastpin was quite too intimately made acquainted with the waistcoat buttons of a very nice young man, that madame should take leave and return to the less objectionable bosom of her family.

"Never mind," she said to her partner, "invite me to dance the next quadrille—all the same; I will find a way to stay for it!"

Slipping out while the sets were forming, she went into the gentlemen's dressing-room, found her husband's hat, and threw it out of the window; then, returning and requesting her spouse to first find his hat and call the carriage, she accepted partners for the next six dances, quite sure of two hours before the hat could be recovered.

An Irish Affidavit.—The following is extracted from an affidavit read in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, and is given as a specimen of the mode in which a legal process is executed, and of the *precision* with which legal instruments are drawn up in the sister isle:—"And this deponent further saith that, on arriving at the house of the defendant, situate in the county of Galway aforesaid, for the purpose of personally serving him with the said writ, he, the said deponent, knocked at the outer, commonly called the hall-door, but he could not obtain admittance. Whereupon this deponent was proceeding to knock a fourth time, when a man, to the deponent unknown, holding in his hands a musket or blunderbuss, at the deponent, loaded with balls or sluggs, as the deponent has since heard and verily believes, appeared at one of the upper windows of the said house of the said defendant, and presenting the said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, threatened that if the said deponent did not retire he would send his (deponent's) *soul to hell*, which the deponent *firmly believes he would have done* had not this deponent precipitately escaped."

LOUIS BONAPARTE'S DOG.

The ugliest of conceivable animals is the faithful Ham, the invariable companion of the Prince in his solitary promenades. Like many personages of distinction, Ham has taken the name of his birthplace. He was born in the fortress where the Prince was imprisoned, and, from early puppyhood, attached himself to the noble captive, beguiling the weary time by his tricks and proofs of sagacity. He was amiable to the Prince alone, repelling all advances to intimacy on the part of the soldiers and servants. It became one of the chief amusements of the inmates of the fortress to experiment upon the dog's temper and witness the adroitness with which he evaded the various vexations to which he was subjected. But, after having served the Prince as a beguiler of weariness only, Ham, at last, had an opportunity of rendering more valuable service by aiding him to escape.

It will be remembered that Louis Napoleon made his egress from the fortress of Ham in the disguise of a laborer. There were several employed in making repairs to his room, and taking the frock and cap of one of them, he raised a plank on his shoulder, which half concealed his face. To his dismay, on arriving at the last gate which he was to pass, and where the principal guard was stationed, he discovered Ham surrounded by the soldiers and amusing them with his tricks. As he had been present while his master changed his dress, and could not possibly have been unconscious of his passing by, there seemed no chance that he would not betray him by open recognition. He seemed to comprehend, however, that there was a mystery afoot. At the moment of the captive's going by, he redoubled his activity, leaping and frisking in a manner that wholly occupied the attention of the guard, and, thanks to this decoy, there was no detection. The Prince went safely through; and, an hour afterwards, as he sped toward the frontier at the fastest pace of the post-chaise which had awaited him, he heard the joyous bark of Ham in the dust behind, and they passed safely together over the border.

From this time he has never quitted the Prince. Recently, when his master is beset by obtrusive claimants on time and attention, Ham even assists in the putting them to rout, and shows his teeth when necessary. The belief is the probable elevation of Louis Napoleon has brought upon him all the remnants of the Imperial belongings, and the interested and disinterested alike besiege him in a cloud "whose name is legion." To escape these, he is obliged to change his lodgings continually, scarce lodging two nights in the same house, taking his exercise in unaccustomed places, going about in a carriage with blinds down, etc. etc. Ham waits outside the House of Assembly while it is in session, receives with almost human sagacity and discrimination the civilities proffered to him by the many waiting to waylay his master on his egress, and, doubtless, keeps at respectful distance many who would otherwise procure speech of the rising scion of the Emperor.

Home Journal.

The following admirable sketch is by the late Joseph C. Neal, of Philadelphia. There are those in every city who might sit for the picture. There are a great many of the "original" just now to be found:

The Used-Up Politician.—Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition—out at the elbows, out at the knees, out of pocket and out of spirits, and out in the streets, an 'out and outer' in every respect. He sat on the curb-stone, leaning his head upon his hands, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for sometime been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth, forlornly into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke:

"They used to tell me, put not your trust in princes, and I havn't. None of 'em ever wanted to borrow money of me, and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes! pooh! put not your trust in politicianers! Them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Havn't I been serving my country like a patriot for this five years; going to meetings, buzzaing my day-lights out, and getting blue as blazes; havn't I broken windows, got licked fifteen times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses for the *good* of the commonwealth, and the *purity* of legal rights, and for what? Why, for 'nix.

If any good has come of it, the country has put the whole in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office. Republics is ungrateful! I don't want any reward for my services! I only want to *be* took good care of, and have nothing to do. Being taken good care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swegged if they aint! I love my country, and I want an office, I didn't care what, so it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me. Head-work is the trade I'm for; talking, that's my line. Talking in the oyster cellar, in the bar-rooms, any where. I can talk all day, only stopping for meals, and wet my whistle. But parties is all alike. I've been on all sides, tried 'em, and I know; none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a great mind to knock off, and call it half a day.

The heart-broken individual supposed to be the author of the following lines, was seen early last Saturday morning, with a "cord of gingerbread" under his arm, walking rapidly towards the river. He has not been heard of since:—

But sickness and affliction is trials sent
By the will of a wise creation,
And always ought to be underwent,
With fortytude and resignation.
Then mourn not for your partner's death,
But to submit, endevver;
For sposen she hadent died so soon,
She couldent a lived for ever.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Report of the Engineer appointed to make a Reconnoissance of the country between the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rivers, to ascertain the practicability of connecting them by a Canal.

Gentlemen: In conformity with your request of May 6th, I have examined the country between Fayetteville and the Yadkin, and am of opinion, that from low waters in Cape Fear to the head of Mr. Haughton's Mill Pond on Cross Creek, it would require probably fifteen or sixteen locks;—that to cross the ridge at the level thus reached by the North Prong, would require a deep cut one-half mile long, averaging twenty feet, and a tunnel one half mile in length also.

By Southwest Prong the work would probably be reduced, though not to any great extent.

Notwithstanding the depth of cutting, the two branches of Cross Creek do not afford sufficient water to feed both ways; therefore it would be necessary to bring the water from McPherson's Creek, (six miles,) and perhaps add to it the waters of Juniper Creek, (three-fourths of a mile farther.)

I had no opportunity of judging the fall to Lower Little River.

To Ray's Bridge, (twenty-five miles,) timber is ratied, and the river (I am informed,) would require but little expense to render it navigable.

From this point to the Uharie, the country is hilly and broken up by the head waters of Drowning Creek, Lower Little River, Little River in Montgomery county, McLemon's Creek, and others; most of which, and especially McLemon's Creek and its tributaries, dry up in the Summer, I am informed.

From this the disposition of the ground and nature of the soil, I consider the obstacles by the Southwest or the head waters of Lumber River, as too great for the resources of the country, even were the project practicable.

The same observations apply to the route by the South side of the valley of Deep River, and also in a great measure to that by the River itself:—in fact, supposing the difficulty of connecting the Yadkin with Deep River overcome, the most natural, and indeed the only practicable route, is by the valley of Deep River and Cape Fear,—although I am of opinion that a direct Canal communication between Fayetteville and the Yadkin is immensely beyond the present or prospective resources of the country. I must say that I consider the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear, Deep, and Lower Little Rivers, would prove as profitable to the promoters as it would undoubtedly conduce to the prosperity of the country, and no person accustomed to observe the improvements of internal communications, and acquainted with the present condition of North Carolina and the position of Fayetteville, would hadvance that the general prosperity of the country could increase without that of Fayetteville increasing also, (unless by the most palpable neglect of every opportunity.) Notwithstanding so many projects have been broached, (and that not merely in the present day,) nothing has been done to open the Western country to the trade of Fayetteville.

Now the most natural, the cheapest, and perhaps the most effectual way, would be to construct good roads, the present ones being totally inadequate for the purpose.

I have been informed that a bushel of Corn worth on Uharie thirty-five cents, pays thirty cents for haulage to Fayetteville; and that between Salisbury and Fayetteville the charge for haulage is fifty cents per hundred weight, or $10 per ton. Assuming the distance to be one hundred and twenty miles, it gives eight and one-third cents per mile, which on a good road I should suppose would not exceed one-half that sum.

I in vain endeavored to obtain some positive information as to the amount of surplus production of the Western portion of the State. At present it is very small, as there is no inducement to grow or to send to market any more produce than will in exchange supply the indispensable amount of salt, iron, etc.; but it would rise to a considerable figure the moment a communication was opened with a market, as the soil is rich and there is a considerable portion well cultivated; the exchanges would necessarily rise in proportion.

The traffic through Carthage from the West is estimated by Dr. Bruce at an average of about one thousand wagons per year. At Kirk's Ferry on the Yadkin, at the mouth of the Uharie, (from Kirk's books,) the average for both ways per year—

Wagons,	400
Horsemen,	750
Light carts and wagons, 40 to 50	

At Lassiter's Ford, Stokes, and some minor private ferries, I could obtain no positive information; but from general statements we may assume the collective traffic at those points to be equal to that of Kirk's Ferry.

I have been moreover informed by Mr. Harris, that the population of Salisbury is one thousand eight hundred, and that of the surrounding country is one hundred and forty-one per square mile.

There are in Salisbury two stores that import per year of goods, 140 wagon loads. Six others import 160. Making a total import of 300 wagon loads.

There are at present numerous Cotton Factories in this part of the country:

One in Cabarrus, manufactures	800 bales.	
" Concord,	"	600 "
" Salem,	"	1000 "
" Mocksville,	"	300 "
" Leaksville,	"	1000 "
" Greensboro',	"	1000 "
5 on Deep River,	"	3000 "
4 on Sandy,	"	1200 "
		8900 "

Making a total of eight thousand and nine hundred bales, four-fifths of which Mr. H. supposes to be exported.

These facts, though very incomplete and disconnected, are sufficient to convince me that a good interest would be paid on the capital employed in the construction of a turnpike road from Fayetteville to the western part of the State; and I need not dwell on the influence of such a road on the prosperity of Fayetteville. I must observe, however, that it is expected that no great lapse of time will occur before the Rail Road from Columbia to Charlotte will be extended through this country; and, that it is essential that a communication with Fayetteville should be opened before the habits of the people have run in this new channel.

As regards the direction of this road, the double object of my examination debarred me from giving my entire attention to this subject, but am of opinion that it should leave Fayetteville at the corner of Mumford and Winslow streets, and pass about three hundred yards south of the Arsenal. Having gained the summit of the ridge between the waters of Rockfish and Lumber River on one side, and Cross Creek and Lower Little River on the other, the road should keep this ridge for sixty miles, passing to the south of Chisholm's and McLeod's plantation. Here the roads should branch, one towards Ashborough to open the North West portion of the country, probably remaining on the same ridge, and passing to the south of Carthage.

The other branch might with favorable gradients (and I should suppose without being any longer than the present one) be carried to the south of John Allen's plantation, somewhat in the direction of the forks of Little River in Montgomery county, and striking to the North of Cotton Stone Mountains, fall into the valley of Barn's Creek, and down it to the valley of the Uharie, round the foot of Uharie Mountains, and up the valley of the Yadkin on the North bank to the Narrows, which are favorably disposed for the construction of a bridge; then proceeding up the South bank six or seven miles and thence to Salisbury either by the valley or by the heights as might be found most advisable.

The first fifty or sixty miles through the sand Hills, it might be advisable to lay a plank road; for the remainder, good materials appear abundant and at hand for the construction of a macadamised road, which would perhaps be the cheapest, considering its durability.

As regards the cost of this portion of the road, I have no data on which to base an estimate, no work of that description having been to my knowledge executed in North Carolina.

The materials appear abundant and of good quality; but much would depend on their nature and the lead, which could only be arrived at by a careful examination of every portion of the route. I should not, however, be disposed to rate it at less than five or six thousand dollars per mile.

With respect to a plank road, such as is mentioned in an article to which Mr. Hale called my attention, I consider the estimate of fifteen hundred dollars per mile as too low; considering the country, and the prices of material and labor, that have been mentioned to me, it would be safer to estimate it at from two thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars, and that for a way eight feet broad, which has the disadvantage of constantly meeting in the same place and obliging one of two meeting waggons to go off into the sand.

In considering this description of road, the necessity of its frequent and entire renewal should not be lost sight of.

In conclusion, I should recommend before any steps were taken in this matter, that the country be examined in detail, and a correct plan and section of the proposed route obtained.

Yours truly,
C. SHERGOLD, C. E.

To Messrs. W. H. Hardin, D. G. McRae, E. J. Hale, Commissioners of Internal Improvements, Fayetteville, N. C.
Springfield, Mass., June 7, 1848.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Members of the Legislature of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Now that the elections are over, will you allow one of your constituents to submit a few plain remarks for your early consideration. In doing so, we shall offer no other apology for the privilege we take, than may be found in their own intrinsic importance; for we feel assured, when the subject proposed to be discussed in this and in the following numbers, shall have been fairly, though even feebly, brought before you, that its importance will gain for it an audience, if not secure your favorable consideration.—Think not for one moment, that we wish to call your attention to national politics; by no means. With that, strictly speaking, as a legislative body, you have but little to do; and it would have been much better for us, as North Carolinians, that your predecessors had less. It is to State politics, which, however unfashionable it may have become, and how little soever it may have been heeded, by those who have gone before you, that we most respectfully invite your serious attention.

Without any other preliminary remarks, we call your attention to a project, which is now looked to with much interest by no inconsiderable portion of Western North Carolina. We allude to the extension of the Columbia Rail Road via Charlotte, to Danville, in Virginia. A part of this Road to, and within twenty miles of the town of Charlotte, including the bridge across the Catawba, is now (as we learn) under contract, and funds amply sufficient have been subscribed to secure its construction to the latter place.

Have you, gentlemen, ever seriously considered, not what would be the probable, but what would be the certain effect, of this Danville Road, upon the Agricultural and Commercial interests of your people? Have you ever reflected upon the manner in which, and the extent to which, both the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington Roads will be affected thereby? If you have not, allow us to say that it is time, yea, high time, that you should arouse from your slumbers. We will not so far underrate your intelligence for one moment, as to suppose you have not so reflected; but fearing that it may have escaped the notice of some of your body, allow us to say, that to this subject you should give your most early, as well as your most undivided attention. Your State is a Stockholder in the Wilmington Road, to the amount of $600,000, besides which she has assumed, if we mistake not, by an act of 1840, a suretyship, for the sum of $300,000, payable in six annual instalments of $50,000 each, commencing on the 1st of January, 1842, and ending the 1st of January, 1849. Only one of those instalments, as far as we know, has been paid, but as they have fallen due have been taken up, either by the Literary Board or by the Public Treasurer, with the funds of the State. In addition to this, your State contracted by suretyship for the Raleigh Road, a debt of some $800,000, and by purchase has become the owner thereof. Yes, North Carolina, for the sum of $360,000, (a sum actually less than the grading of the Road cost) now owns a Road costing $1,500,000; and whether the purchase be a good or a bad one depends entirely upon the course which you pursue.

Thus deeply interested, you are called upon, as the guardians of those interests, to look well to the blighting effects of the Danville project; and you are asked, by timely legislation, to save the State from a loss, which longer delay on your part will not only render unavoidable, but actually inevitable. When we call upon you by proper legislation to counteract the blighting effect of the Danville project, we wish not to be understood as inviting you to arrest its progress by refusing to extend to its friends a charter. By no means—we are the advocates of no such contracted policy as this; but we recommend the substitution of some other outlet to market. We hold that the friends of the Columbia and Danville Road have a right to require at your hands a substitution of some other Road, before they shall be called upon to abandon this. If you will not give it, and thus to use a homely metaphor, eat the hay yourself, your policy would be contracted in the extreme, should you refuse a charter when called for. They only desire increased facilities of getting off increased productions, which are rotting in their granaries, and will necessarily accumulate to a ruinous extent, so long as the cost of transportation bears the proportion to their marketable value, as now. Under the most favorable circumstances, and with the highest prices paid for their products, they would scarcely bear the expense of carriage. The people of Western Carolina would much prefer finding a market at home—an outlet they want, and let me tell you an outlet to market they will have, pursue what system of legislation you may.

Think not, that the necessity for action is not as pressing as is here represented—"lay not this flattering unction to your soul." South Carolina and Virginia are alive to this enterprise, and it is thought that their Legislatures will make an appropriation to secure it. Suppose the link supplied in this great chain of travel, do you not see both its immediate as well as its ultimate effect upon the interests of the State? In the first place, no sooner done, than travel would be diverted from the present roads, and with the loss of travel down would go both Roads, and with their downfall the State would lose the large interest which she has, and which has cost one million seven hundred thousand dollars, to say nothing of the ruinous sacrifice to individual stockholders on the lower route, with the equally ruinous effect thereby entailed upon a Commercial Town, combining more advantages than any other in North Carolina. Is all this nothing? Are consequences so serious not worthy your timely regard? Yes, they are, and as sentinels upon the watch tower we say, "look ye well to it."

There is danger, and we confidently affirm, upon the assumption of the Columbia and Danville Road, that the State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, would become perfectly worthless. Do you doubt such being the effect of the Road in question? If so, we ask you to consider the present condition of the roads referred to. With all their income, both from produce and travel, they can hardly live, much less breathe freely. If this be their present condition, and for its truth you will have sufficient vouchers, before the close of your session, do you think we have over estimated the ruin which is to follow, when the rival road shall have deprived them of the travel? We have assumed that such would be its effect. This we have never heard so much as questioned, by the warmest friends of our two roads; and we think no one can be found rash enough to assert, that the upper route (from Charlotte to Danville,) through a high, pleasant, and healthy country, would not be preferred to the lower, with the risks incident to water travel. What then can you do to avert so serious a calamity? This is the question at which we have arrived, and to which, with becoming deference, we would invoke your attention.—You can do much, if you will commence in the proper spirit and in the proper way.

In the first place, allow us to say, for we desire to be respectful, that you must, to begin right, doff the partisan, and put on the robes of statesmen. Our leading men, like Alexander's generals, are seen manœuvreing too much after power, and too little after the real interests of the State. They resemble in no small degree the fencing of Shakspeare: Laertes wounds Hamlet, and then in scuffling, Hamlet wounds Laertes; with this difference, they had magnanimity enough to change rapiers, but the modern politicians only change places. If then you will approach this subject with a spirit alive to the true interests of your constituents—if you will but suffer the feelings of the partisan to be commerged in those of the statesman—you can do much. Yes, urgent as the case may be, you can do it in time, and avoid every sacrifice which is unavoidable, by prudent legislation. You can supply a substitute for the Danville road, so constructed as, in the language of Gov. Dudley, it shall have "the apex of its angle, or arteries of communication, resting upon your own ports and markets, and extending its legs into the rich interior of the west." This being done, you will save from final ruin the Raleigh road—repair the losses, to some extent, which we seriously fear are inevitable, upon any contingency, in the lower road, and you will secure to Wilmington a prosperity both permanent and progressive.

The sum and substance of the whole is this: Without proper and timely action you will lose both roads. If you legislate in time you can save the Raleigh Road—you secure the co-operation of those of your own people, now engaged in the Danville Road—you give to those most needing it, an outlet to market,—and you build up your own commercial towns; and in doing all this, you repair, to some extent, the loss which the State as a stockholder must suffer in the lower Road, and which necessarily retards the prosperity of a commercial town, which in some respects has important advantages possessed by few in the United States. We are the friend of Wilmington, and would increase her prosperity; but we must be permitted to say, from the present aspect of affairs, that prosperity, to be permanent, to be progressive, must be shared in common with the town or towns, higher up the Cape Fear. With their increase, she from necessity spreads like a green bay tree.

To guard against misapprehension arising from any supposed interested bias on our part, we would state that we have not the slightest pecuniary interest at stake, but that if we know ourselves, are solely actuated from motives of enlarged patriotism.

Our plan, with the reasons sustaining the course recommended, in future numbers.

YADKIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: A report of the following case, tried before Pearson, Judge, at Sampson, on the last Circuit, may prove interesting to your readers, as well from its presenting a judicial exposition of a very important Statute, as from the remarkable conflict of testimony that it exhibits.

John P. Williams was put upon his trial, charged with felonious'y taking and conveying away Jim, a slave, the property of one Cobb, of the county of Wayne. The Indictment, which contained many counts, was founded upon the following Act of Assembly: 1 Rev. Stat. C. 34, Sec. 10: "Any person or persons, who shall steal, or shall by violence, seduction, or any other means, take or convey away, any slave or slaves, the property of another, with an intention to sell or dispose of to another, or appropriate to their own use such slave or slaves, and be thereof legally convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death without benefit of Clergy."

It was in evidence that on or about *the first of April* 1848, Jim ran away from his master, who was about to chastise him, and was never identified in the county of Wayne, until brought back from Hamburg, S. C., under the circumstances hereinafter narrated.

Mr. *Doyle*, Conductor on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, swore, that on the 23*d day of April*, in the present year, the prisoner took passage on the Cars, with two slaves, near Goldsborough, in Wayne, paid the passage of himself and the slaves, and arrived at Wilmington on the morning of that day. The Cars pass Goldsborough before day-light. *Doyle* afterwards saw the Prisoner on board the Steamer Dudley, Wade, Master, then up for Charleston, S. C. The Prisoner had been two years resident in Goldsborough, where he was a retailer of spiritous liquors, and in moderate circumstances, and was well known to *Doyle*. These facts were admitted by the Prisoner. *Doyle* also swore that the Prisoner did not return in the train of the 24th, but he said a freight train usually left early on Tuesday, and such train, ordinarily, would reach Goldsborough on the evening of the day of departure. *Burch*, Deputy Collector at Wilmington, swore that on the 23*d day of April*, immediately after the arrival of the Cars, the Prisoner cleared out two slaves for Charleston. They were described in the manifest as Charles, five feet four inches in height, about thirty years of age, and Joe, five feet seven inches in height, and about thirty-five years of age, both of black color. The manifest was signed *John Williamson*, and three gentlemen of high respectability, well acquainted with the Prisoner, swore that the signature was in his hand-writing.

Upon cross-examination, *Burch* admitted he had never seen the Prisoner before the 23d of April, nor afterwards, until, having been summoned before an examining Court, at Wayne, the Prisoner was brought out to him in the Jail, to be identified; he then declared him to be the individual who had signed the manifest as *John Williamson*. He gave as a reason for having recognised him, that, on the first interview, he had been struck with his remarkable resemblance to one *John Blue*, whom he had formerly known.

The Wilmington Steamer of the 23d, in regular course, should arrive in Charleston on the morning of the 24th, and the train of Cars, leaving on its arrival, should reach Hamburg on the evening of the same day.

Mr. *Trowbridge*, of Augusta, Georgia, swore that on the morning of the 25*th April*, an individual calling himself *Smith*, and whom he believed and had scarcely any doubt was the Prisoner, sold him two slaves, calling themselves *Joe* and *Charles*, corresponding, in age and height, with the memoranda on the aforesaid manifest. *Joe* had a remarkable scar on his left cheek which extended quite up to the ear, and was caused by a burn. Sometime in the month of September, *Trowbridge* having been written to from Wayne, brought into that county the slave purchased as Joe. He proved to be *Jim*, the slave of the aforesaid Cobb, to whom *Trowbridge* then surrendered him.

Upon this visit, *Trowbridge* saw the Prisoner in jail. The Prisoner was brought out to him alone, and the witness then pronounced him to be the individual who, under the name of *Smith*, had sold him the slaves. He accosted the Prisoner, who denied acquaintance with him. Witness then said to Prisoner, I felt compassion for you, and was sorry I should be instrumental to convict you, but as you refuse to recognise me, I no longer care for you. To this Prisoner replied, if you did not wish to convict me, what did you do it for?

Upon cross-examination, *Trowbridge* reiterated his confident opinion that the Prisoner was the individual who was in Hamburg; and he said he noticed in Hamburg, and now remarked a peculiar *halt* in the Prisoner's gait, as if the consequence of some defect in the muscles of the ancle.

Upon this testimony the State rested.

For the Prisoner, one Crumpler was sworn, who declared that he was well acquainted with him, and had worked in his employ. He said that he saw the Prisoner, at his house in Goldsborough, on the night of the 24*th April*. Prisoner complained of headache. He was very positive of that fact, and said it was fixed upon his memory, by reason of the circumstance that on that day he had settled accounts with a shop-keeper in Goldsborough, and that he had just completed some fencing for the Prisoner.

The witness exhibited much confusion and embarrassment, and upon cross-examination being asked when it was that he had finished the fencing, said, soon after February Court in Wayne. That Court sat on the 15th of that month.

Lucretia Sellars swore that she resided some twenty-four miles from Goldsborough, in the county of Johnston. On the afternoon of the 25*th of April*, she met the Prisoner, who was well known to her, in the road leading to Smithfield, and conversed with him. She said she was positive of the fact and of the day; and she gave as a reason for it, that on the 24*th of April* she had written a note to Prisoner's wife, asking payment of a small account, and that on the day after writing that note, she met the Prisoner. She swore the date was correct, for when about to write, she had looked into the Almanac to ascertain the day. The note was produced and bore that date.

Mr. *Youngblood* swore that he resided in the county of Johnston, thirty-three miles from Goldsborough, and that on the 26*th day of April* the Prisoner came to his house, and they had a business transaction together. This fact was impressed upon his memory, for that the Prisoner then gave him a receipt for some payment. The witness produced the receipt, and swore it had been ever since in his possession. The body of the receipt and the date thereof was in witness' hand-writing. On cross-examination, he said he had not looked into the Almanac to ascertain the day of the month, but he was positive the date was correct. The transaction was, he said, on Tuesday or Wednesday of the week. *The 27th day of April was on Wednesday.*

The manner and bearing of this witness, under severe and rigid cross-examination, was remarkable. He flinched from no question, answered promptly and without embarrassment or equivocation every question propounded to him, and reiterated again and again, his confident opinion, that the day the aforesaid transaction took place, was on the 26*th of April*.

Youngblood's residence is distant from the residence of Lucretia Sellars about twelve miles.

No attempt was made to impeach any of the witnesses.

Upon this evidence the Prisoner closed.

The case was ably argued by Ashe, Solicitor, and Strange and Husted for, the Prosecution, and Washington, Meares, and Lancaster for the defence.

His Honor charged that the Jury should, in the first place, decide whether Jim was taken and conveyed away by any person, or whether he went off of his own accord; and if he were taken and conveyed away, was it by the Prisoner, in the county of Wayne, with intent to sell, or dispose of, or convert him to his own use.

If the Prisoner, holding himself out as owner, or as having the charge, of Jim, paid his fare, and thereby enabled him to pass along the Rail Road, without challenge, that would come up to the legal meaning of the word *convey*; and then the Jury must say whether the Prisoner conveyed him away feloniously.

It was correctly insisted by the Prisoner's Counsel, that there must have been a felonious *taking*, as well as a *conveying away*, to justify a conviction. The words of the act are "take or convey," but in the case of *The State vs. Hardin*, 2 *Dev. & Bat.*, 407, it is said, that there must be a concurrence of the two acts; and that *conveying away* a slave, who had been *taken* by an accomplice, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, would not justify a conviction.

Although the reasoning of Gaston, *Judge*, who delivered a dissenting opinion, may strike some as very forcible, yet the majority of the Judges differed from him, and so decided. The Legislature having for ten years failed to change the Statute, the case of Hardin may now be considered settled law.

The Jury must be satisfied, not only that the Prisoner *conveyed away*, but that he *took* Jim away from the possession of his master. The State insisted, that as Jim was found in the possession of the Prisoner twenty days after he ran away, the Law would presume that the Prisoner had *taken* him away from the possession of his owner, in the absence of any proof to rebut the presumption.

The Court was of a different opinion. When property is stolen, and recently thereafter, one is found in possession of it, and fails to account for such possession, the presumption is that he *took* it. But the time must be so short, that he could not well have come otherwise by it. In this case, if the rule of law apply to slaves, the possession is not shewn until twenty days after the slave left his owner; and the Prisoner's possession might have been acquired in many ways, other than a *taking* by himself, in the first instance.

The State was not entitled to the benefit of the rule of law, but it was an open question of fact for the Jury. If one, today, is seen in possession of a slave, and to-night he is seen with him on the Cars, twenty miles off, and he fail to account for the possession, the presumption would be strong that he *took* him; but this presumption grows weaker, with the lapse of time. In this case the owner lived nine miles from Goldsborough, and the lapse of time was twenty days. The Court could not apply the rule, although the *possession* was not accounted for.

It was not correct, as the Prisoner's Counsel insisted, that as the slave was a runaway, and as the owner had lost his possession, the slave could not be the subject of larceny, especially when there was no evidence that the Prisoner knew that the slave was a runaway, or who his owner was, or even that Jim was a slave.

It was true that lost property cannot be the subject of larceny, unless the *taker* knows the owner; nor can a stray horse, or other animal; but slaves are a peculiar species of property. They have intelligence and are subject to moral influence. A man to take a bale of goods, must be with them. A negro may be made to go or come, in one's absence. Hence the necessity of the Act of Assembly, by which taking by seduction, &c. is punished, and the necessity of such a construction as would include runaway slaves. If to *convey away* a slave was not a violation of the act, as was settled law, but there must be a taking away from the owner's possession and the owner of a runaway slave had not such a possession that the property could be taken in contemplation of law, then slaves, the most valuable species of property, about which the Legislature had shewn such solicitude as to make the stealing them a capital felony, were unprotected when in the most precarious situation. When a slave has run away, it is easiest then to steal him without detection; and his state of mind is most open to seduction.

The Court was of opinion that there was evidence to be left to the Jury that the Prisoner took the slaves, and it was for them to say whether the evidence satisfied them of the fact.

If the Prisoner met with the slave, while he was run away, and stole him, or seduced him to come to him, or took him by violence, with an intent to convey him away, and sell, or appropriate him to his own use, it would be a *taking* under the act: and as the Indictment had many counts, to meet all the aspects of the case, it was not necessary to decide the particular way in which it was done.

If Prisoner got an agent to carry a message to the slave, and to act as a *go-between*, and thus seduced the slave to come to him, the *go-between* not having taken possession or control of him, it would be a *taking* under the act, if done with the intent to convey away and sell, &c.

But if there were an accomplice, whose part it was to steal, seduce, or take by violence the slave and bring him to the Prisoner, whose part it was to convey away, and sell for common gain; and if the Jury were of opinion that Jim was taken by such accomplice, and brought to the Prisoner, this would not be a *taking* under the act, and the Prisoner must be acquitted.

The Jury found the Prisoner guilty.—And a rule for a new trial being had, and discharged, Sentence of Death passed. The Prisoner appealed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE RESULT.

The electoral returns which we publish this morning proclaim that ZACHARY TAYLOR has been elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are without words fit for expressing our sensations on this glorious event. As members of the great political party to which it is our pride to belong, we are naturally and deeply gratified at the triumph of its principles; but, if we know ourselves, any exultation on this head is subordinate to a feeling of devout thankfulness to the Almighty Ruler of Nations for his having guided the minds and hearts of the American People to a result which, we believe, is the salvation of the country. We shudder when we think of the abyss to the brink of which another four years of misrule might have brought it!

The Fourth of March, 1849, will revive the heroic age the Republic. At the head of the Government will be a man with a character whose dimensions are suited to the office; and which, in its simple greatness, is a fit type of the majesty of the American People. Formed amid the hardiest scenes of a camp life, and resplendent with military glory, it is graced by moral and intellectual qualities fitting its possessor for the high civic station to which the voice of his country has called him. History exhibits to us two classes of military men. One class is military, and nothing else, and unfit for any but a military theatre of exertion; and in this are to be found some of the most distinguished conquerors—men at whose names "the world grew pale." The other and higher class is that of men who, in their military conduct, display, like WASHINGTON, eminent civic endowments. To this latter class belongs ZACHARY TAYLOR. In the interval of a long and eventful professional service, his active hand has been enriched by study and disciplined by thought. Sagacious, well-informed, inflexibly honest, self-relying yet modest, moderate but firm, straightforward, magnanimous, kind-hearted, republican in his principles and republican in his habits, he is the man for the place and the man for the times. His character and political creed assure his country that he will administer the Constitution in the spirit of its founders, and in furtherance of its declared objects. Unfettered by any sectional pledges, he will be the President of the *nation*; looking to the good and to the rights of *all* its members; and ever mindful of the temper of compromise in which the Federal Constitution *was*, and in which on's it *could have been* framed; and thus making the Executive policy the agent of "a more perfect UNION" of the States and of the People. His proverbial integrity guarantees the justice of his political conduct; the "domestic tranquility" of the country will be guarded by the illustrious warrior who is a devoted "PEACE MAN;" the disciple of WASHINGTON will so construe and act on the Constitution as to "promote the general welfare;" and a Chief Magistrate whose loyalty to the will of the People has been avowed and is beyond suspicion, will never stretch Executive power against public "liberty."

Yes, a bright day is coming. A clear-headed and honest-hearted Chief Magistrate will refuse the aid of the Executive to that absurd system of construing the Constitution which is at one moment splitting hairs, and at another swallowing camels; which treats that sacred instrument as a thing incapable of good, but capable of mischief; as not permitting the improvement of territories already possessed, but allowing new territory to be acquired, on any plea, however unjust or extravagant, only to be consigned to the same neglect; as being insufficient to protect home industry against the pauper labor of Europe, but as being quite sufficient to enable the President to do what he pleases; as restricting the Legislature within the narrowest bounds, but leaving the Executive "a chartered libertine" to make war, to found governments, &c., and, in short, to exercise kingly powers which it denies to the three branches of the Government in the aggregate; and which subjects the Constitution itself to the dictation of Rump Conventions and partisan platforms. By their votes on Tuesday last the People have rebuked such irrational and anti-republican principles (if the word may be thus perverted) of construction. And in so doing, the People have set the seal of condemnation on the arbitrary exercise of the one-man power, which was the prominent feature of the fallen dynasty. Not less emphatically have they rebuked the congenial abuse of the interference of Federal office-holders in elections. The unprecedented extent of this abuse, with its concomitant circumstances, at the late Presidential election, disgusted the country, and so far had its share in producing the ever-memorable result. In that result the People have vindicated the confidence of their real friends in their virtue and intelligence. They have shown that their virtue can resist the seductive but fatal visions of conquests, territorial aggrandizement, "manifest destiny," "Anglo-Saxon Supremacy," &c. with which they have been tempted; that their intelligence can distinguish between *names* and *things*, and that amid the loudest clamors "for democracy," they can detect the spirit of the ONE MAN POWER.

Of the candidate of the defeated party we have not hitherto spoken, nor shall we now speak, in terms of disrespect to him personally. He is a gentleman of higher grade, as to capacity and attainments, than any former Locofoco candidate for the Presidency; in private life respectable and amiable; but, in his public character, objectionable not only on the ground of the principles which he avows, but also on the further ground that, in the avowal, he surrenders conviction to expediency. The greater, however, his personal merit, the more glorious is the victory over him which the Republicans have achieved.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 15—Steamer Evergreen, with Boats, Rush, Diligence, and Henry Clay in tow, with Salt and Iron for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

Nov. 19—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ocean, Fellow and Berry in tow, with goods for R F Lutterloh, W Prior, Watts & Reynolds, G McNeill, Edward Gee, J Cowles, J Utley, A D Tanner, Ellis & Hall, C A Bleek, T M Young, G Mekeithan, J G Lush, Union Mound Co, S Perry, H Rogers, Rev J D Skeek, Finley & Gordon, E A Vaught, W S Gilmer, Dr J Jackson, J S Andrus, Brown & James, A Lawrence, J Hubbard, T C Pemberton, B Rose & Son, C Stauber, J Newlin, J P Covington, Worth & Stanly, Lee & McDowell, H L Myrover & Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, Barnhardt & Hix, E L & J A Pemberton, J & F Williston, Murchison, Reid & Co, R D McNeill, Rankin & McLean, W J McConnell, Washington Mining Co, J H Hall, C T Haigh & Son, Hunt & Gardner, Jas Dodd, E Belo, W A Lush, T G McLean, F Friese, N Gibson, J D Williams, Joel Parker, Cedar Falls Co, Lee & Walker, Gwyn & Henderson, M L & R J Holmes, Marsh & Mellon, Womack, Island Ford Co, H Leete, Scott & Mebane, J Levy, H Bramhert, Capt Bradford, Allen, A McLauchlin, H Branson, P P Johnson, J Kyle, J Winslow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10—Schr E. S. Powell from New York 11—Schrs. Olive, Thorn, and Charles Mc from New York, Jack Downing from Rio Nov 13—Brigs Merchant from Baltimore, Charles from Havana, H. Kellock from Boston 14—Schr. Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly 15—Brig Orlando from Newport, Electro from Boston, Schr. Constitution from Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov 21.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	8 a 9
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	4½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 5¾	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	45 a 50
Codfee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5.00 a 6.00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	4½ a 5
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1.75 a 2.00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1.00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	14 a 15½
Indigo,	a 1.50	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1.75 a 2.00		

1-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15

REMARKS.—Flour coming in more freely. Prices improving. River in good boating order.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams scarce, and advanced to 10 to 12 cts; other kinds plenty and dull. Corn still scarce. Fayetteville Flour firm at 5 25 to 5 75. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Mill Timber $3 to $7, sales moderate. Turpentine has declined; last sales at 2 05 for S. & H., and full price for Hard. Tar 1 25 to 1 30. Spirits 27 cts, declining. Rosin 85.

CHERAW MARKET.

COTTON.—Sales of about 400 bales, at from 3 to 5 cts. Salt 2 25 to 2 50 per sack.
At New York, Upland Cotton 5 to 5¼ cts—Flour 5 37 to 6. Corn 65 to 74.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

I AM now opening a few doors above Mr D Shaw's Confectionary Store, a well selected assortment of HATS AND CAPS, consisting a part of fine Beaver, Moleskin, Brush, Rough & Ready Buena Vista, Tarpaulin, Rough & Ready water proof, and Wool Hats. Also, Misses and Boys' Caps of all descriptions, from Beaver's best down to the common Glaize. Walking Canes and Umbrellas; all of which will be sold as low as any other house in Fayetteville.

C. MYERS
Nov. 16, 1848. 42-1w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d December last, a negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very sensing countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is harking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillispolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. 42-3w
Nov. 15, 1848.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Axson, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,
J. TURNER & BRO'S.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Hercules Steam Boat Company, contracted since the 13th December, 1847, will please present them by the 25th December, and those owing the Company will be called upon to settle by the 1st of January, as it is desirable to balance the books at that time.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

BREASTPIN FOUND.

A BREASTPIN was found on the morning after the Whig Celebration, which may be had by the owner on application at this office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1848.

THE ELECTION.

The returns received since our last fully confirm the election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.—There only doubt that remains is as to the majority several States being so close as to make it uncertain even yet, how their votes will be cast—but two States, Texas and Arkansas, we have heard nothing.

Florida votes for Taylor, by an increased major-

Wisconsin, Missouri, and Iowa, for Cass.

We will publish full returns when received.

The doubtful States are Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Indiana.

From Virginia, the following are our latest accounts:—

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17, 7 p. m.

We have returns from all the counties in Virginia except 14, and the Democratic majority is 1,600. Should the remaining counties to be heard from give a proportionable Whig gain, the vote of the State has gone for Taylor.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17, 10 p. m.

We have heard from all but ten counties in Virginia. An average gain of 30 votes in each county will give the State to Taylor.

In Alabama, the Locofoco majority in 1844 was 11,542. Now it is reported to have given Cass only 350 to 400. This is so close that we may well wait for the official returns. Even if beaten, the gain of 11,000 votes is a substantial Whig victory. If they could have deemed themselves so strong, a little extra exertion might have carried it.

From Mississippi the gains are large, but whether sufficient to overcome Polk's majority of 5,925 is not ascertained.

The same remark will apply to Indiana. Polk's majority was 2,314. In 12 Counties near Vincennes, Taylor's gain is 110.

The Whig majority in Georgia is about 5000. In Louisiana about the same. In Kentucky about 15,000. In Delaware 522.

The Electoral vote, so far, stands as follows—

FOR TAYLOR		FOR CASS.	
Massachusetts,	12	Maine,	9
Rhode Island,	4	New Hampshire,	6
Connecticut,	6	South Carolina,	9
Vermont,	5		23
New York,	36	Michigan,	5
New Jersey,	7	Illinois,	9
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	7
Delaware,	3	Iowa,	4
Maryland,	8	Wisconsin,	4
North Carolina,	11		
Georgia,	10		76
Kentucky,	12		
Tennessee,	13		
Louisiana,	6		
Florida,	3		
	163		

It is worthy of remark, that Taylor and Fillmore have received a majority of the Electoral votes in each of the two great sections of the Union. The **Free States** have given them **97**, and the **Slave States 66** votes.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The New York Congressional Election resulted, we believe, for we see no positive statement, in the choice of 32 Whigs, 1 Cass man, and 1 Van Buren man. The State Senate consists of 24 Whigs, 8 Locos. The House of 103 Whigs, 13 Van Burens and 8 Cass men.

Massachusetts.—The State election took place two weeks after the Presidential election. Governor Briggs is supposed to be re-elected by a close majority over both opposing candidates. His vote is short of 12,000, and the Locofoco vote about 10,000. Six Whigs are elected to Congress, and two districts there is no choice. The Legislature has 139 Whigs to 7 Locofocos and 25 Van Burenites.

The Superior Court for this county,—Judge Dick presiding,—continued in session last week to the last moment, not having adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M of Saturday. The business, great of public interest, was sufficient to employ undivided attention of the Court. The Docket took up the four first days, and the Docket the two last. Two men were convicted of larceny, and received, one 10, and the 30 lashes. One man was convicted of forgery and sentenced to 30 lashes, one hour in the pillory and six months' imprisonment.

Judge Dick had a hard time of it. The Grand Jury remained in session till near night of Saturday. The Petit Jury, on a civil case, was locked up from Thursday afternoon till the hour of adjournment on Saturday, and then failed to agree. A client, in a case of assault, shared the same fate on Friday afternoon till the same hour with the same result. The Court did not consider itself at liberty to make a mistrial in any case till the term expired.

Our readers need not be told that Judge Pearson has the duties with an ability unsurpassed. He objects to no amount of labor, nor seeks to shun any difficult question, or the responsibility arising out of its decision. The bar, the suitors, the public, therefore always welcome him on his circuit.

The State Solicitor, Thos. S. Ashe, Esq. has won golden opinions by a high reputation. We know not personally of the Courts, but learn from those competent to judge, that Mr. Ashe is the most prosecuting officer in the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The excitement of the election having in a great degree passed away, it is a fit time to introduce to our readers in North Carolina the subject of improving our internal condition by some description of good roads, in place of the wretched apologies for roads which now exist among us. With this view, we insert this week two articles; first, the Report of a Reconnoissance which the citizens of this town procured to be made of the country between the Cape Fear and Pee Dee, with a view to the connection of those streams, either by a Canal or by a Road of some description. Secondly, an article written by a gentleman who, as he correctly states, has no pecuniary interest in any improvement within the State; for the reason, that his possessions lie in such a quarter as to *oblige* him to look for his market out of the State. He is influenced solely by a desire to promote the prosperity of the State.

CRIMINAL CASE.—A legal friend has furnished us with a Report, which will be found in a preceding page, of a very curious case which was tried at Sampson Superior Court.

FREE SOIL VOTE.—In this State, the Van Buren ticket received 85 votes, viz: In Guilford 47, Orange 16, Chatham 13, Surry 9. In Maryland it received 82, and in Delaware 75.

The Union calculated on 2500 Quakers leaving the Whig party to vote for Van Buren. Rather a falling off.

In the "North Carolinian" of Saturday last, may be found this paragraph:

"In Johnston county, where Messrs. J. W. Evans, J. Banks, and W. Hooke made such effective Whig speeches, the Whig loss is 23 since 1844! Try it again."

The same Carolinian gives the following statement, viz:

	Nov. 1844.		Nov. 1848.	
	Polk.	Clay.	Cass.	Taylor.
Johnston,	650	595	746	688

Showing a Whig gain of 93 votes since 1844. The Carolinian only misses the truth 116 votes,—quite near for that paper. Let it "try again."

We cannot deny our readers the pleasure we have derived from the perusal of the following capital letter from one of our fellow citizens.—Though not written for publication, it is too good to be lost:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1848.

"We arrived here at three o'clock on the day of the election, in the midst of the turmoil, and though there was an immense crowd in the streets, and particularly about the State House, at which place there were open eight ballot-boxes, all was orderly and quiet. I was struck with a peculiarity, of which I did not before know the existence, —none other, than the *tolling* all day, and until a late hour in the night, of the great State House bell. On inquiry I learned that this was always done at Elections, but whether the custom obtains from law, or usage, I could not gather. It sounded so funereal that I took it for the knell of the Progressive Democracy, and was inclined mentally to breathe a "Requiescat in pace." The classic prayer that the earth might rest lightly upon the defunct, I am not quite sure that you have the charity to utter, and something suspect that you would be disposed rather to adopt the travesty contained in the Epitaph from the Greek Anthology, which (not having Greek types by me,) may be thus rendered in English—

Light be the dust on thee, Clearchus,
That—Dogs may sooner get thy carcass.

And yet a merry peal would have been more germain to the occasion, and "Old Zack's a coming, Boys" would have been an appropriate gathering-call to the Whig voters.

Accounts from Georgia are looked for this morning with great solicitude, as it seems that upon that State the result of the Election depends. The Democratic press here, however, appear to consider the matter as settled, for they are already speculating on the character of Gen. Taylor's administration. It looks, from present indications, as if the People had worked out the problem, which the Old Man submitted to the consideration of his manager at Baton Rouge,—whether Comforts might not be advantageously substituted for Blankets; for whilst they have spread a very comfortable Comfort over his friends, they have applied an exceedingly dopping wet blanket to the shoulders of his opponents. Another instruction of the Old Farmer, contained in the same communication, they have carried out to the letter—namely, "the killing off the old sheep." And foremost of all, the old Miching in hell-weather, who has had such an aptitude for breaking into the neighbors' enclosures, and leading away the flock from their own fertile pastures to the wilds of Oregon, and the desert regions of the Sierra Madre, goes irrevocably to the shambles.

I cut you a slip from the Public Ledger of this morning,—an advertisement of the sale of a lot of second hand furniture as good as new:—

"A GREAT BARGAIN.—Will be sold *very cheap*, the Stereotype Plates of the Life of CASS and BUTLER, as good as new. Apply to C. Sherman, No. 19 St. James street."

If there be any money on Hay street accumulated from bets on the success of Gen. Cass, seeking an investment, this offers a rare chance for a speculation.

I see by the Washington papers, that the Jewels in the Department of State have been stolen again. This looks ominous. Are the spoilers making off already? Mr. Buchanan should have been more vigilant; but, worthy man, he has had other things of more importance to attend to of late."

A BRILLIANT CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, in this town, on Thursday night last, was far the most splendid affair that ever was seen in this town. It is supposed that from two to three thousand persons, male and female, young and old, were in the procession or accompanying it through the streets, preceded by a Band of Amateur Musicians. Many houses were beautifully illuminated, and bonfires and fireworks burnt at every prominent point. A National Salute was fired, and 11 guns in addition, in honor of the Eleven Whig Electors of North Carolina. Eloquent addresses were delivered at different parts of the town, by James Banks, Esq., Dr. Wm. Hooper, Walter A. Hooke, Esq., Jos. W. Evans, Esq., Col. John Winslow, Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., and by Lieut. Kingsbury of the Army, and to Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, and E. J. Hale, in response to complimentary addresses by E. L. Winslow, Esq. Chief Marshal.

In passing the residence of the Chief Marshal he threw open his doors to the assemblage, and invited all to partake of the good cheer which he placed before them. At Camp Adam, on Hay Mount, a collation had also been provided by the Committee of Arrangements, to which ample justice was done.

There were many beautiful transparencies in the Procession, prepared under the direction of a Committee, chiefly, by Mr. Frazer, whose elegant works of that description surpass any thing of the kind that we have seen. The following are some of their mottoes:—

First Transparency—Grand Triumphal Arch, 30 feet high, decorated with the States that voted for Taylor and Fillmore, upheld by columns, with Streamer with Taylor and Fillmore inscribed.

Second Transparency—Square top, 12 ft. high
1st side—I have no private purposes to accomplish—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.
2d side—Old Zach is coming.
3d side—My wounded are behind me, and I will never pass them alive.
4th side—Gen. Taylor never surrenders.

Third Transparency—Pyramid top, decorated with laurel branches, 18 feet high.
1st side of base—I ask no favors and shrink from no responsibility.
2d side of base—If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever numbers, I shall fight him.
3d side of base—A little more grape, Capt. Bragg.
4th side of base—We shall stand still and give them battle, relying on a just Providence for a right result.
1st side of Pyramid—Louisiana, 6.
2d side—Florida, 3.
3d side—Georgia, 10.
4th side—Gov. Johnson.

Fourth Transparency—25 feet high, with 1st and 2d stories, pyramid top, streamer on top.
1st story, 1st side—Picture, Taylor rowing Cass up Salt River.
2d side—Portrait of Z. Taylor.
3d side—Portraits of Taylor and Fillmore.
4th side—Portrait of Rough and Ready in uniform.
2d story, 1st side—No $61,000 extra pay.
2d side—Gen. Taylor has no enemies to punish.
3d side—Old Zack is coming.
4th side—The People vs. the Office Holders.
Streamer on top—19 young Whig voters—the whole ornamented by wreaths.

Fifth Transparency—15 feet high.
The White House—Zachary Taylor, President; Millard Fillmore, Vice President.

Sixth Transparency—15 feet high.
1st side—Haymount Whigs, always true and ready
2d side—A man whom you cannot buy, whom you cannot sell, whom you cannot scare, and who never surrenders.
3d side—Taylor and Fillmore.
4th side—We want a man who will be President of the whole people.

Seventh Transparency—15 feet high, ornamented with laurel branches.
1st side—Vermont 6.
2d side—Massachusetts 12.
3d side—Connecticut 6.
4th side—Rhode Island 4.

Eighth Transparency—35 feet high, with pendant, Taylor and Fillmore inscribed.
1st story—Success attend the Hero of Buena Vista.
2d story—Declaration of Independence, &c.
3d story—Gen. Taylor's Battle Scenes, &c.
4th story—A Pyramid with Pendant, &c.

Ninth Transparency—30 feet high, with Pendant and decorated with 4 flags.
1st story, 1st side—Pennsylvania 26.
2d side—New Jersey 7.
3d side—Delaware 3.
4th side—New York 36.
Each decorated with laurel branches.
2d story, 1st side—The Prosperity of Our Country.
2d side—John Winslow, our Elector.
3d side—Union and Liberty.
4th side—106 Rockfish Whigs.
With Pyramid top and broad Pendant

Tenth Transparency—12 feet high, with 15 stars and the States that voted for Taylor and Fillmore inscribed, together with the Electoral vote of each State on each star separately; and in the centre the popular majority for Taylor, 140,000, enclosed with a wreath.

Eleventh Transparency—25 feet high, with Pyramid ornamented with laurel.
1st story, 1st side—Coat of Arms of the United States, with Zachary Taylor in the beak, and Millard Fillmore in the talons.
2d side—Strain every nerve like him; be ready and vote for glorious Rough and Ready.
3d side—Down with the one man power.
4th side—When we all pull together, we can't be beat.
1st side of Pyramid—North Carolina 11.
2d side—Maryland 8.
3d side—Tennessee 13.
4th side—Kentucky 12.
The whole decorated with Laurel Wreaths and 4 Flags.

Juvenile Procession and Transparencies.—Jos. Baker, Jr. Chief Marshal; W. Leete, W. Huske, W. Waddill, N. Johnson, assistants.

Transparencies.

The People have triumphed.
Old North State right side up, by 8000 maj.
Juvenile Whigs, chips of the old block.
Old Zack tought for us; in 1852 we'll fight for him.

A large delegation from Rockfish village, and many others from the country, united with us.

The whole affair passed off most agreeably, without accident of any kind.

The Whigs of Raleigh celebrated the victory on Friday night last, and those of Wilmington on last night.

A GREAT WHIG MAJORITY.—The Majority for Taylor and Fillmore in this Electoral District, the 6th, is 2149; and the gain since the August election 627.

MAJOR GASTON H. WILDER.—This individual has published a Card, in which he *appears* to deny the statement made in the Raleigh Register of Sept. 27th, that he, Maj. Wilder, had declared, that

"Gen. Taylor did not expose himself to any danger at the battle of Buena Vista, for that he was in a deep ravine between the mountains for two of the hottest days and that the general expected to find him when he was out there, but on inquiry, found that the mule-head that Gen. T. did not attack, was the gem in the rear of the enemies' guns."

His card is a quibble, an evasion of the real point. But to put the matter at rest, the Register publishes the following statement:—

"We hereby certify, that the statement published in the Raleigh Register of Sept. 27, 1848, as to substantially the language employed by Maj. Gaston H. Wilder, in conversation with us about that time, in relation to the battle of Buena Vista, by further stated that Gen. Taylor was in no less danger as though he had been on the other side of the Capitol from which we were standing.

E. E. MADDOX,
S. PRITCHARD,
C. DEWEY.

Nov. 16, 1848.

Between three such gentlemen as these and Maj. Wilder, the public can be at no loss to decide.

In the same Card, Maj. Wilder contradicts a charge which he says has been made against him by Mr. Badger and Gov. Morehead, of circulating Locofoco documents. And he does it in the following sweeping language:—

Now I assert and aver most positively that I have neither seen, read, or circulated a single democratic document during the late canvass."

If Major Wilder has told the truth, he is the greatest natural curiosity to be found. He beats the man who said, though nobody believed him, that he had read the whole of Benton's Speech against Gen. Kearney. Never "*seen, read, or circulated*, a single democratic document"!! That will do.

DARING ROBBERY.—We learn from the Asheboro' Herald, that Mr. Johnson Spencer, an aged citizen, living in the Southern part of Randolph county, was robbed on Saturday night the 11th, of about $1500, mostly silver. The robbers were two men dressed in green blanket overcoats, with striped and checked pantaloons; one of them of fair complexion, light hair, wearing a Tuscan hat. One of them rode a light sorrel horse, with a blaze face, the other a chestnut. They said they had a wagon, and lived in Cumberland county, but the story is not credited. It is hoped no efforts will be spared to apprehend the villains.

Illness of Hon Henry Clay.—The Lexington Ky. Atlas of the 8th inst., states that the Hon. Henry Clay has been very seriously indisposed for several days; so much so that he had not been able to visit that city. He was thus prevented from going to the poll to vote for General Taylor, as was his wish and intention.

The Mode of Electing the President.—The Electors of President and Vice President will meet in the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday of December next, being the 6th day of the month, and will proceed to vote for President and Vice President, which vote will be duly recorded. Copies of the record will be made out, and authenticated, and sent to Washington by a special messenger, there to be delivered to Congress.

On a day fixed for the purpose, the record of the votes will be opened in the presence of the two Houses, and the result declared. Gen. Taylor will, as we know, be declared to be elected President, and Millard Fillmore, Vice President. Messengers will then be despatched to these gentlemen, informing them of their election, and asking them to attend at Washington to take the oaths of office, and enter upon their duties.

The term of Mr. Polk will expire on the 4th of March, and that is the day fixed for the inauguration of the new President. But as the next 4th of March comes on Sunday, the inauguration will not take place till Monday, the 5th. In 1821, on the election of Mr. Monroe to his second term, the 4th of March came on Sunday, and the oath of office was administered on Monday, the 5th.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Postscript.

FROM RALEIGH.—The Members met yesterday afternoon, were sworn in, but adjourned without organizing either House.

RALEIGH, Nov. 21—12 M.

Commons just adjourned. Vote for Speaker, Gilham 59, Dobbin 58. Dobbin voting for Courts." No election. Meet to-morrow at 10 A. M. In Senate both candidates withdrew pending the vote. No choice.

"Gilliam of course not voting.—*Observer*

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—Samuel Flemming, the Locofoco Commoner from Yancey, resigned his seat lately, on account, as it is said, of a Jury finding that he had been guilty of fraud. It is reported that he afterwards sent to Raleigh to recal his resignation, but too late, it having been accepted. Yancey has just given Taylor a majority of 31.

THE FRAUDULENT TICKETS.—The Salisbury Watchman says, "We are informed one of the tickets of the same kidney was seen in this Town, but on application to the person who was said to have it, we were refused sight of it, upon the ground that he had seen no other, and would not show it to any one."

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard. Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Below will be found returns from every County except Polk, and that is probably included in the returns from the Counties from which it was taken. The official returns may show some inaccuracies:—

	NOVEMBER.		AUGUST.	
	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson,	1084	359	1049	400
Ashe,	660	358	551	782
Bertie,	525	301	524	370
Beaufort,	426 m.		857	512
Burke and McDowell,	1210	286	1209	396
Buncombe,	996	434	921	644
Bladen,	280	311	281	516
Brunswick,	319	237	301	194
Caldwell,	503	90	589	138
Cleaveland,	314	421	421	727
Caswell,	293	1087	263	1084
Cabarrus,	379 m.		743	377
Camden,	450 m.		489	80
Chatham,	1033	519	935	781
Chowan,	118 m.		293	228
Columbus,	169	274	174	440
Cumberland,	842	1191	578	1023
Currituck,	194	467	177	583
Craven,	696	616	742	730
Carteret,	474	317	407	365
Cherokee,	374 m.		582	217
Davidson,	567 m.		1096	669
Davie,	220 m.		542	391
Duplin,	318	932	218	921
Edgecombe,		1184 m.	104	1406
Franklin,	341	658	319	673
Gates,	90 m		374	390
Greene,	125 m.		207	315
Granville,	950	831	1016	946
Guilford,	1741	373	1567	442
Halifax,	561	380	601	507
Hertford,	172 m.		330	173
Henderson,	309 m.		656	227
Haywood,	418	213	412	430
Hyde,	272 m.		409	298
Iredell,	1137	307	1042	257
Jones,	243	137	215	181
Johnston,	668	746	730	814
Lenoir,	282	334		250 m
Lincoln and Alexander,	828	1593	832	1877
Martin,	361	545	334	201
Macon,	226 m.		339	557
Mecklenburg,	775	945	451	352
Moore,	538	406	698	1068
Montgomery,	583	82	544	556
Nash,		685 m.	609	86
New Hanover,	163	1139	106	887
Northampton,	583	506	275	1015
Onslow,	211	686	542	500
Orange,	1667	1585	176	663
Pasquotank,	330 m.		1714	1726
Perquimons,	183 m.		471	176
Person,	346	518	366	265
Pitt,	157 m.		360	578
Randolph,	1196	225	589	571
Richmond,	699	71	1199	313
Robeson,	633	544	545	68
Rockingham,	380	766	581	623
Rowan,	859	560	340	968
Rutherford,	958	135	827	695
Sampson,	612	741	1037	311
Stanly,	724	14	530	692
Stokes,	1014	912	746	26
Surry,	280 m.		1003	1223
Tyrrell,	200	96	1090	1226
Washington,	206 m.		336	106
Wayne,	258	903	358	182
Wake,	1028	1248	264	1097
Warren,	456	667	991	1293
Wilkes,	1054	120	127	716
Yancey,	311 m.		1200	309
			357	634
	37,335	29,045	42,360	41,486

Losses and Gains, compared with the Governor's Election in August.

	Taylor Gains.	Cass Gains.
Anson,	76	
Ashe,	533	
Buncombe,	285	
Beaufort,	81	
Bertie,	70	
Bladen,	175	
Brunswick,		27
Burke & McDowell	21	
Craven,	68	
Carteret,	116	
Cherokee,	9	
Caldwell,		48
Cleaveland,	199	
Camden,	41	
Caswell,	24	
Cabarrus,	13	
Chatham,	364	
Chowan,	53	
Columbus,	161	
Cumberland,	66	
Currituck,	133	
Davidson,	140	
Davie,	74	
Duplin,	89	
Edgecombe,	118	
Franklin,	37	
Gates,	71	
Greene,	233	
Guilford,	216	
Granville,	58	
Hyde,	101	
Haywood,	233	
Henderson,		129
Halifax,	42	
Hertford,	15	
Iredell,	145	
Johnston,	26	
Jones,	72	
Lenoir,	207	
Lincoln & Alex'r,	281	
Mecklenburg,	164	
Moore,	144	
Montgomery,		22
Macon,	127	
Martin,	34	
Nash,	96	
New Hanover,		36
Northampton,	5	
Onslow,	12	
Orange,	94	
Pasquotank,	35	
Perquimons,	82	
Person,	46	
Pitt,	146	
Randolph,	85	
Richmond,	151	
Rockingham,	242	
Rowan,	168	
Robeson,	131	
Rutherford,	97	
Sampson,	33	
Stokes,	322	
Stanly,		10
Surry,	416	
Tyrrell,		26
Washington,	32	
Wayne,	188	
Wake,	83	
Wilkes,		56
Warren,		53
Yancey,	308	
	7,887	405

Net Whig gain, 7,482. Majority 8,290.

CHATHAM COUNTY.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Pittsborough,	177	66	
Haywood,	92	22	
Buckhorn,	9	44	
Lasater's,	75	34	
Grove,	104	21	
Baldwin's,	34	9	
Hadley's,	62	60	1
Silk Hope,	40	36	
Albright's,	44	2	12
McPherson's,	68	19	
Mathews's,	85	27	
Bear Creek,	138	163	
Egypt,	105	16	
	1033	519	

WM. S. ASHE, AND THE FRAUDULENT TICKETS, ONCE MORE.—Our readers will pardon us, we hope, for once more bringing this subject to their notice. It is rendered necessary by another handbill of Mr. Ashe, which we give below.

On Tuesday last we received the following note from Mr. Ashe:—

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, '48.

Mr. Hale: Sir—Respect for my own character compels me to demand of you, as Editor of the "Fayetteville Observer," a full and complete acquittal from the calumnious charge you have laid at my door. I refer to the matter of the *electoral tickets*. My own conscience acquits me of all impropriety of conduct, and I cannot reconcile it to my feelings to submit to the attempted defamation of my character. If you are disposed to comply with my request, you will publish the same in the next number of your paper. My friend Mr. Reid will deliver this note to you, and if you should decline doing this you will inform him of the fact.

Yours, &c.
W. S. ASHE.

On the next day, Wednesday, we handed to Mr. Reid the following reply:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 14, 1848.

Sir: In the note which I received by your hands to-day from Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., he requests that I will inform *you* of my determination in regard to the "demand" which he makes of me.—That "demand" is, "a full and complete acquittal from the calumnious charge," which, he alleges, I have laid at his door, in the matter of the electoral tickets.

Before I received Mr. Ashe's note I had been anxious to satisfy myself whether I could with propriety and acceptability to Mr. Ashe, inform him, directly, of what I have stated in the Observer, that when I wrote the handbill of the 31st ult. I had not the slightest idea that he was the getter up of those tickets. If I had supposed so, though my opinion of the act itself might have been the same as it then was, I would doubtless have expressed that opinion in different language, because of the feeling of regard which I have always entertained for Mr. Ashe.

What it is that Mr. Ashe desires that I should "publish in my next paper," is not very apparent. If it is his declaration that his own "conscience acquits him of all impropriety of conduct," I will certainly publish it without hesitation, as I have already published every thing relating to the subject that he has written. And no man will be more gratified than I to be well acquit himself, not only to his own conscience, but in the estimation of all men, of any impropriety of conduct. For that purpose my columns are open to any thing that he may choose to publish, either of his own or of the statements of others; and if he shall show that the publication of the tickets and the use of them were justifiable, I will not hesitate cheerfully to admit it, even though he should not retract the charges which *he* has made against the Whig party of North Carolina, and especially the Whig printers of North Carolina, without exception, of a "contemplated piece of trickery," of "intended foul deception," and of "conspiracy," I say, even though he should not retract these; for, as one of those Whigs, and one of those Whig printers, I feel that the public knows well that his charges are unfounded, and therefore I care not whether he retracts them or not; though I do think that Mr. Ashe should have made no such charges, utterly unsupported as they are by a tittle of evidence. Mr. Ashe should recollect that my good name is as dear to me as his can be to him. And yet he has assailed it wantonly, upon a mere pretended expectation that I would be guilty, with others, of these "foul deceptions," &c.

The very justification which he offers for having the tickets printed, is an insult to every Whig, and especially to every Whig printer, in this part of the State,—for he makes no exception,—his imputation is against the whole party.

There is another thing to which I would call Mr. Ashe's attention. I see by his Address "to the Public," that that handbill was not founded on any thing which I had said or written, but upon *the reason which the North Carolinian gave* of what I said. The writer for that paper, with a democratic spirit, so misrepresented what I had said, as to excite Mr. Ashe, evidently and avowedly for the purpose of inducing him to "*resent*" it. If Mr. Ashe had seen my paper before he saw the North Carolinian, he would have taken the proper view of what I really said, and especially if he had known, that I had no thought that he had had the tickets printed. I am the more satisfied of this, from the fact, that in other quarters, the said tickets are spoken of as "chisely fraudulent," &c. and Mr. Ashe is made the *prominent* character in regard to them, and yet he does not seem to have been offended at such expressions, applied directly to himself.

I repeat, that whatever Mr. Ashe shall think proper to address to me, in justification of his conduct, shall have ready place in the Observer, even though he should abuse this offer, by making further charges against the Whigs; and that if he will show that there has been no "impropriety of conduct," no man will more readily admit it than myself. With the lights now before me, I take a different view of the subject.

Respectfully, &c.
E. J. HALE.

On Saturday morning we passed Mr Ashe and Mr. Reid in the street here, and shortly afterwards accidentally saw that the two, with a third person, had been closeted together. We spent a couple of hours in and about the Court House, where the trio were, but heard nothing from any of them until at sundown a friend handed us the following handbill, which, he stated, had been issued about an hour before:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is truly distressing to my feelings again to appear before the public. It is well known that my character has been most wantonly assailed by E. J. Hale, the editor of the Fayetteville Observer. I demanded from him in a manner most courteous and polite, such reparation as justice entitled me to. This he positively refused to give, and threatened me with a criminal prosecution if I proceeded further in my demand. This leaves me no other alternative but to declare to the public that the statements contained in his card are slanderously false. And with this declaration, I close all communication with an individual who, while professing friendship, plots most vile and malevolent detraction of my character.

I shall remain in town until 10 o'clock to-night.
W. S. ASHE.

Nov. 18, 1848.

It will be seen how intent Mr. Ashe is, not on his own justification, but to divert the public gaze from the real point at issue, viz: his conduct in having printed and circulated the fraudulent tickets. We bring him back once more to that point. Would not any honest man, any man who felt that his conduct was capable of defence or justification, have gladly availed himself of the fair and liberal offer which we made to him? Most assuredly. That he chooses not to do so, is a confession of his guilt, even more direct than that of his organs, the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian, in publishing every thing that he writes and carefully excluding all else on the subject. They all know that the act is indefensible, that even the honest men of their own party are disgusted at it; and therefore they are anxious to conceal as much of it as possible even from Mr. Ashe's own political friends.

The fact is, that Mr. Ashe cannot clear himself of the charge. Since our letter to him was written we have undoubted authority that he has not stated the truth in another particular besides those we have already exposed, to-wit: In his Strickland's Depot Card, he said,—

"These Tickets I exhibited in Bladen and Columbus, and informed the people that I had them struck off for the purpose of more effectually putting the people on their guard against fraud and trickery."

We are assured, on undoubted authority, that Mr. Ashe did *not* tell the people of Columbus, in his speech there, or in any other public mode, or privately so far as is known, that he had those tickets struck off. On the contrary, he left the impression, (without actually saying it,) that they were printed by the Whigs.

We learn that Judge Strange did not, "as we supposed" from the circumstances, carry with him from Clinton to Blue's, Mr. Ashe's handbill which he read at that place on the day of the election.

The Fraudulent Whig Tickets.—Mr. Ashe says in his address, that he *most* SUCCESSFULLY, "by the exhibition of these tickets, explained to the good people of Bladen and Columbus, the conspiracy that was plotting against them and their country." *Most successfully* did he! Let us see. The returns from Columbus show a clear Whig gain of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE since the August election, and the returns from Bladen a clear Whig gain of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY since then. We should like to have a few more such *successful* operations in those counties. It wouldn't take many to make them like Stanly county—almost unanimously Whig.

Wilmington Chronicle.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the *Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company* was held in this town last week, commencing on Thursday. Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, occupied the Chair during the sessions, and Messrs. Wm. A. Wright, and Wm. Hill, of Wilmington, discharged the duties of Secretaries. We are not aware that any besides the ordinary business of the Corporation was transacted. The President's report of the financial condition of the company, the state of the Road, &c., was as satisfactory as could be expected when every thing is taken into consideration. It is confidently hoped that measures now in progress as it were, and especially one, the building of the *Wilmington and Manchester Road*, will result in great and permanent benefit to this Road. Such must of necessity be the case when the purposes of our people shall be carried into effect.

No change was made in the Presidency or Directory of the company. Gen. Alexander McRae was re-elected President; and E. B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley, Wm. A. Wright, G. Potter, and J. T. Miller, Directors on the part of the Stockholders. Four Directors to serve for the State will be appointed by the Internal Improvement Board.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF THE WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH R R COMPANY.

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Company, for the year ending the 1st of October, 1848, report, that they find the whole liabilities of the Company, on the 1st day of October, 1848, amount to $651,783 16, which sum is made up of the following items, viz:

For Bonds sold in England, at 5 per cent. interest,	$222,666 67
For Bonds endorsed by State of N. Carolina, at 6 per cent interest,	250,000 00
For Bonds due the Literary Fund of N. Carolina, at 6 per ct. interest,	85,000 00
Bills payable at Bank and to individuals, at 6 per ct. interest,	32,881 52
Scrip Bonds to Contractors, at 6 per ct. interest,	793 43
Negro Bonds due 1st Jan. 1843, '45, '46, '47, '48, and '49,	23,084 24
Amount due on Payrolls and to sundry individuals, for materials, labor, &c.,	37,357 30
	$651,783 16
Amount of Receipts from Rail Road and Steam Boats, for the year ending 1st October 1848,	317,459 50
of which $9,913 31 was received for Old Iron and Copper.	
Amount of Expenditures for Rail Road and Steam Boats for the same period,	275,328 86
of which $37,195 07 has been expended for new Iron, for relaying a portion of the Road.	
Net profits of road and boats,	$42,130 64
The committee further report there was in the hands of the Treasurer of the Company, on the 1st day of October, 1847, in cash,	8,547 18
That there was due the Company from individuals and in the hands of Agents,	6,512 90
And from the Post Office Department,	1,016 31
Cash deposited in Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh,	902 12
Which, together with the sum of	42,130 64
for net profits of Road and Boats for this year,	
And the sum of	10,757 16
for increased debt of the Company, make the sum of	60,873 71
That of the above sums there has been applied to the payment of interest,	35,909 68
Amount due the Company from individuals, 1st October, 1848,	5,787 69
Amount due the Company from Post Office Department,	18,750 00
Amount in the hands of Agents,	8,593 98
Amount in Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh,	120 00
Amount lost by counterfeit money, during the year,	414 50
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer of the Company, 1st Oct. 1848,	297 76
	$69,873 61

It will be seen in the foregoing statement that the debt of the Company on the 1st October, 1848, was increased $10,556 16. This increase has arisen from the fact that on the first day of October there was due from the Post Office Department $18,750, which was received and applied to the reduction of the debt on the 14th October, a few days after the expiration of the fiscal year; and that if the same had been applied previous thereto, as it has been heretofore, there would have been a reduction of debt on the 1st October, 1848, of the sum of $7,992 84; —while the accounts show an increased debt of $15,756 16; they also show an increase of available means, on the 1st October, 1848, of the sum of $16,563 62 over those of the 1st October, 1847.

All of which is respectfully subm

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For references, apply at this **Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.**

Oct. 20, 1848 — 34-tf

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash or undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848 — 31-3m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is sixty-three high, 140 feet on Hay street, and 140 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate a capacious run for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company never spared no expense to compose for its accommodation in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 1st, 1848. — 5tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Scuily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Powder of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Teas, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. — 1600tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. — 14-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in the Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas S. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Insurance risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three hundred dollars each.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 14, 1848. — 30tf

Protection Insurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Rates of Insurance as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

June 29, 1848. — 30tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

DR. LEE'S PILLS or Comet, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart and all Female Diseases. 224 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mailed to any part of the U. S. 94 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mailed to any part, 50 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, $1. Sent by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $3 to $10, for all Ruptures. Diseases of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest, sent by Express everywhere—$5. Shoulder Braces, or Rupture Supporters, are sent by mail to male and female patients, with a correct description of their case, and measurement of the part affected, when ordered by letter. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address Dr. R. S. LEE, 128 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. — 8-y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, lying on the Eastside of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a store house attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. — 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " " Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. — 18tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. The old boat, the former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. — 29tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville. All Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
2 " Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saltpetre, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. — 40-6m

DENTISTRY.—DR. GILCHRIST has returned to Fayetteville and opened the Office he formerly occupied near the Lafayette Hotel, and will remain until the 24th of November. Those requiring his services will please make early application.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

October 30, 1848. — 33tf

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unstarched LIME For sale by

H. LEETE.

Oct. 2, 1848. — 35tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. — 34tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, figd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin de Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Sheeting, *two* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and colod Satins,
Twilled Blankets, 3-4 Stradella Shawls,
5-4 Muslin de Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambrec Handkerchiefs,
Gentl's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gent Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate colo'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and colo'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Bishop Cotton, figd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Horse Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, consisting of Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Rio and do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 29, 1847. — 24tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 320 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within a mile of the Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Wilmington.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and out-houses. The remaining 220 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. — 22tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Sciatica, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever! Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1840, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

1 :- Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

1 :- For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. — 31-Y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. — 37-

NEW STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Pastels, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE

August 16.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. — 35tf

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. — 31-3m

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower-Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall cleanse
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not condnce
As much as it does, to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains. In this alone the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst lot.
With this external virtue, age in mid'nus
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. — 34-Y

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts; Life of Gen. Case, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Nine, an old Friend's Story, 25; Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. — 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. — 30tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. — 9tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

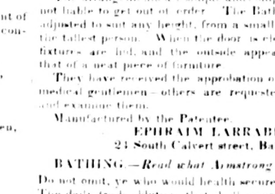
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. — 87tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. — 57-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. — 33-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates. Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 2, 1848. — 32-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Donforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. — 30tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. — 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. — 99-1yp

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. — 7tf

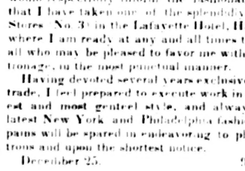
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. — 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and " Cap Paper } at $1 50 per ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. — 34-tlJ

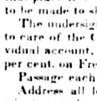
REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. — 6tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. — 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. — 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, as thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him personally, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. — 27-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber late'y resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. — E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, " " Boat
" " W. B. MEARES
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company in this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. — 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. — 8-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. — 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

NEW
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and beautiful selection of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the latest styles for LADIES' DRESSES, viz: Plaid Lustres; Satin stripe ditto; Cashmeres; Satin striped Orientals; Gala Plaids; Victoria Tartan; black and fancy plaid Alpacas; embroidered Opera Evening Dresses; Muslin-de-Laine, &c &c.

A variety of Trimmings for Dresses; French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; Thread and Linen Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cape Laces; Swiss, Braid, and Jaconet Muslins; Ladies' Cravats and Silk Points; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Also, black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Gentlemen's superior Cravats; Lambswool, Silk, and Merino Shirts.

A variety of Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps.

Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock embraces every article usually called for in our line, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or to those who pay when called on. We invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Shackelford Corner, fronting Market Square.

Sept. 22, 1848. — 34-2m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 — 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 25, 1848 — 26tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,

HAY STREET, between the Market and New Hotel.

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $200; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and coll'r Buttons; silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Rag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. — 31-3m

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Select, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tarapico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. — 31tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. — 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aches or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it: great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848 — 16tf-Y

W. BRANSON:
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. — 35tf

The Largest, Best, and Cheapest
DICTIONARY,
In the English Language, is contained in
WEBSTER'S,

THE entire work,